VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1029533

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Rupal Rana

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

26 Aug 2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

VISION IAS

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

VISION IAS

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2422)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. भारत के पारंपरिक रंगमंच के रूप समाज के आदर्शों और भावनाओं तथा समुदाय में एक व्यक्ति की भूमिका को दर्शाते हैं। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The traditional theatre forms of India reflect the ideals and emotions of the society, and an individual's role in the community. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin

Traditional theatre forms reflects the diverse indian culture, its beliefs, faith, practices since Ancient times.

Bharatmuni "Natyashastra" is considered as the original text giving information about these theatre forms.

Reflects the ideals & emotions of society

(1) Through various forms of expressions —

eg through "Rasa" → expressing various emotions [9 Rasa – love, Anger, compassion]

(2) source of reflecting various practices of society

eg social issues around

women, vulnerable section

(3) reflects the beliefs of society —
eg victory of Good over evil
eg following the path of truth

(4) source of entertainment — since ancient times

(5) Reflecting individual's Role in society —
various responsibilities as wife, Mother, part of society
eg Various theatre forms in south India

Thus, Theatre forms still is practised in states of south India & holds its Legacy & importance in Recent times [eg - Mudiyettu] & Adequate support need to be given by Government for preserving this Art form.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. सांची स्तूप के ऐतिहासिक और स्थापत्य कला संबंधी महत्व का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि इसने भारत में भविष्य की स्थापत्य कला को किस प्रकार प्रेरित किया है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Provide an account of the historical and architectural importance of the Sanchi Stupa. Also, discuss how it inspired the future architecture in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin

Sanchi stupa holds significant relevance in terms of reflecting the Architectural excellence of India.

Historical Importance

(1) contribution of various Rulers → telling the importance of Architecture

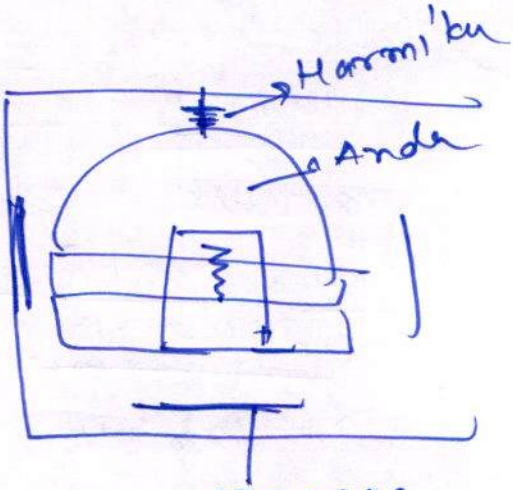


Fig: sanchi stupa

(2) Significant Addition made by Sunga Rulers

(3) Role in Buddhism — reflecting Buddha's parinirvana

(4) sculptures on Toranas reflecting the social & economic activities & beliefs of people of that time.

Architectural importance of sanchi stupa —

1. considered as one of marvels of Indian Architecture
2. Jataka stories — elaborately discussed on various parts of sanchi stupa.
3. Buddha's teachings reflected on Toranas
4. impressive use of wood & later of stone in making the stupa

Inspired Future Architecture

1. Art of sculpture making on Toranas — inspired future Art in Temple Architecture
2. Decorative Aspect of Architecture — getting reflected in almost all Indian Architectural Design till today
3. simplistic Aspect & influence on Toranas on elaborative Gatways of south indian temples.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. भगत सिंह ने क्रांतिकारी विचारधारा, क्रांति के लक्ष्यों और क्रांतिकारी संघर्ष के रूपों के संदर्भ में एक वास्तविक दृष्टिकोण प्रदान किया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bhagat Singh made a real breakthrough in terms of revolutionary ideology, the goals of revolution and forms of revolutionary struggle. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए, Candidates must not write on this margin

Revolutionary Activities in India gained prominance after their dissatisfaction with Moderates & extremist achievements.

Among various Revolutionaries Bhagat Singh had significant impact —

(1) Direct Action against British

(2) Goal of Revolution — overthrow of British yolk and establishment of United states into one system

(3) Revolutionary ideology → Swaraj & complete independence

(4) played a significant role in formation of HRA & revamp in terms of HSRA

(5) propagated the socialist ideology

(6) Direct Attack on British officials, Administration

(7) For spreading awareness, threw Bomb & use of courts to make people inform about their Goal.

However Revolutionary ideology suffered from certain limitations

(1) Lack of proper organised support

(2) Localised & sporadic actions

(3) No involvement of masses & No Mass movement

(4) Mainstream political associations didn't support

(5) Repressive Government Attitude

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. मेजी पुनर्स्थापना के कारणों को उजागर करते हुए, जापान के लिए इसके महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bringing out the factors that led to the Meiji restoration, discuss its significance for Japan. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए, Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. यह माना जाता है कि एक राष्ट्र वस्तुत: एक "कल्पित समुदाय" होता है जो साझा विश्वास, इतिहास, राजनीतिक आकांक्षाओं आदि द्वारा संगठित होता है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का आधार क्या है। साथ ही, भारतीय राष्ट्रत्व की अवधारणा के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों को भी उजागर कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It is believed that a nation is an "imagined community" held together by common beliefs, history, political aspirations etc. In this context, discuss what the basis of India as a nation is. Also, bring out the threats to the concept of Indian nationhood. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin

Nation is an Imagined community different from the concept of state. The concept of Nation is driven by a common ideology.

formation of Nation is on various factors. eg Language as Basis, ethnicity, culture, common beliefs, history etc.

formation of Indian Nation is still in progress. However the Basis of its formation is constitution, common History, territorial in Nature.

Threats to the conception of Indian Nationhood

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) Threat of Regionalism & Regional identity —

eg Demands in North East for secessionism insurgency,

(2) Rising communal tensions — among different Religious communities

eg Riots in Delhi

(3) Development Deficit & Lack of Balanced Regional Development

(4) Role of foreign state and Non-state Actors

eg in punjab (Khalistan), Jammu & kashmir (pakistan), Role of china in North east.

Thus, Steps Need to be taken for making Indian as a Nation & for "Unity in Diversity"

6. भारत में फार्मास्युटिकल उद्योग के विकास के प्रमुख कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में इसके महत्व पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

State the key factors behind the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in India. Additionally, discuss its significance with regard to India's economy and public health.(Answer in 150words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin

Pharmaceutical industry is described as sunrise sector in India holding huge prospects & growing at a fast pace.

India is called as "pharmacy of the world".

Factors behind Growth

1. India's generic medicines supplier to the world
2. increasing investment in R&D
3. Rise in Demand for exports
   eg vaccine Matrix initiative
4. cheap & having similar therapeutic effect

· Significance to Economy & public health

(1) Better catering to public health services

(2) cheap availability of Medicines

(3) Important in realising universal coverage & "Health for all"

(4) contribution to foreign exchange reserves

(5) Increase in India's soft power globally

eg. During covid, supply to various countries of Global south

(6) service sector → contribution in job creation

(7) important in rising no. of communicable & Non-communicable diseases.

Given its aspects, Govt started PLI scheme for this sector

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. चर्चा कीजिए कि अरब सागर की तुलना में बंगाल की खाड़ी चक्रवातों के प्रति अधिक प्रवण क्यों है। साथ ही, दक्षिण-पश्चिम मानसून के दौरान उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवातों की घटना में आने वाली कमी के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss why the Bay of Bengal is more prone to cyclones than the Arabian Sea. Also, explain the reasons for the decrease in frequency of tropical cyclones during the Southwest monsoon season. (Answer in 150 words) 10

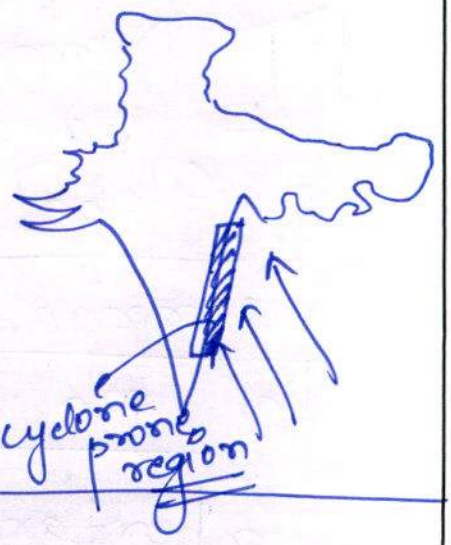
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cyclones are regions of low pressure Centre formed due to coriolis force on either land [Temperate cyclones on both] or on ocean [Tropical]

Bay of Bengal on which Tropical cyclones occur is more prone than Arabian sea due to the following Reasons —

(1) Adequate condition for its formation

High sea surface temperature (>27°C) over a Large area leading to warm conditions



(2) Bay of ~~bein~~ Bengal being part of Larger global climate phenomena

— influence of cyclones

originating around south china sea and pacific ocean

(3) cyclones originating in Arabian sea due to the influence of trade winds gets deflected towards Pakistan & Iran.

Reasons for Decrease in frequency of Tropical cyclones during south west Monsoon season

(1) Influence of Monsoon winds - High vertical wind sheer

(2) Intensity of Monsoon & frequent change in climatic conditions

(3) prolonged period of Monsoon - leading to delay in formation of tropical cyclonic conditions.

Thus, with climate change becoming reality, the intensity frequency & occurence of Global climatic phenomena is going to get imparted.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. प्रकृति में विनाशकारी होने के बावजूद, ज्वालामुखी पृथ्वी पर मानव जीवन के अस्तित्व के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being destructive in nature, volcanoes are critical for the existence of human life on earth. Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

A volcano is an open cast pit on surface of earth out of which magma, pyroclastic material & gases come out.

eg Mt vesuvius, Mt etna, Mt krakatoa

Volcanoes : Destructive in Nature

1. Long term impact on Global warming
2. associated with occurence & triggering earthquake in the nearby Area
3. Negative consequences for people living around the area
4. pyroclastic material gets suspended in Air & reduces the Albedo capacity.

However critical for existence of human life on Earth

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1- More nuanced understanding of interior of earth — Direct source

2 Short term cooling effect — on the area around

3 Formation of primary Igneous rocks due to lava/Magma being vent out — imp for human habitation

4 Basaltic Rock → ultimately converted into soil → imp for economic Agricultural Activities

eg Cotton in Black soil region of Peninsular plateau.

Though there is significance of volcanoes, However they generally have more negative impact. Also such events are becoming frequent ~~due~~ & erratic in Nature.

9. क्षेत्रवाद के पक्ष में तर्क प्रस्तुत करने में सापेक्ष अभाव एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है। उदाहरण सहित व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existence of relative deprivation is an important aspect in constructing the argument for regionalism. Explain with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिएं
Candidates must not write on this margin

Regionalism is the phenomena of giving primacy to Regional identity on the basis of ethnicity, Language, culture, region rather than National identity.

Various factors are responsible for this Menace of Regionalism. One of them is existence of Relative Deprivation.

Relative Deprivation : Important Aspect

(1) Lack of Development — Development Deficit
[eg primary reason ~~in~~ for North east insurgency.

(2) Socio-economic indicators — poor state of education, health → Lack of opportunities

(3) Major Benefits being accrued to other states

eg One of the Reason for demand of creation of Telangana

(4) Leads to Demand of secessionism

eg in punjab

(5) Lack of Balanced Regional Development

eg in vidarbha region of Maharashtra

Following are the Negative impact of Regionalism

(1) Son of soil theory → Demand for Local reservation in Jobs

eg Recently Haryana → 75% Reservation for locals in private sector

(2) Migration → leading to issues in urban areas

eg slum development, unplanned urbanisation

(3) Threat to unity & integrity of Nation.

Thus, Balanced Regional Development is the way Ahead to tackle the Menace of Regionalism.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. यदि भारत को 'सबके लिए शिक्षा' के लक्ष्य को हासिल करना है तो छेड़छाड़ और स्कूली हिंसा के अन्य रूपों के बढ़ते मामलों की समस्याओं से तत्काल निपटने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
If India is to realise the goal of 'education for all', the issue of rising cases of bullying and other forms of school violence needs to be addressed immediately. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Art 21-A of Indian constitution realises & envisions the goal of "education of All" through Right to education.

However, there are various concerns like Lack of Accessibility Affordability, Awareness, Quality, Lack of infrastructure etc.

One of the impediment & issue of Rising cases of Bullying & other forms of school violence.

Impact of this Menace

(1) children dropping out of school especially associated with Girl child

(2) Low enrollment Ratio in future

(3) Impediment to holistic learning of child

eg Lack of participation in co-curricular Activities

(4) Lack of inclusivity → Leads to more marginalisation of already vulnerable groups

eg persons with Disability, Transgender

Following steps can be taken to address this

(1) Strict Regulation in schools — by forming of committees specifically dedicated to this

(2) Role of Teacher needs to be focussed upon & widened.

(3) Adequate punishment to create deterrence effect

(4) peer group Activities to create a feeling of cooperation

(5) Gender sensitisation and spread of awareness

To Realise the vision & Achieve SDG, focus needs to be given on every Aspect of education.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. पूर्वोत्तर भारत की सांस्कृतिक और ऐतिहासिक पहचान को आकार देने में अहोम साम्राज्य द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए तथा समकालीन समय में इसकी विरासत पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Bring out the role played by the Ahom Kingdom in shaping the cultural and historical identity of North-East India, and discuss its legacy in contemporary times. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ahom kingdom flourished during the time of Mughals more significantly & existed before that. They created a vast legacy in terms of its influence on North-east identity

Shaped cultural & historical identity of North-East

(1) excellent Military capabilities — of Ahom rulers & soldiers still reflected in Gorkha regiment

Eg Recognised & recruited by British in its Army

(2) Diverse & unique culture, tradition

Eg Martial Art form of North east → legacy of Ahoms

(3) influence in ~~terms~~ of festivals, food & dressing on special occassions

(4) contributed significantly in the Art & Architecture of North east India

(5) The entire area of North east was under Ahoms & they Never let other empires establish control over them.

→ Reflected in ~~tode~~ present era unity & similar identity of North east.

(6) Ahoms ~~were~~ came from nearby regions of Myanmar & South-east →

North east culture considered closer to other south-east Asian Nations

However, it also led to certain consequences

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) Isolation of North east region due to isolationist tendency of Ahom kingdom & limited interaction

(2) fault line & vulnerability being exploited by British led to their marginalisation

(3) exploitation of Resources by British east india company

(4) Lack of integration with mainland India.

Legacy in contemporary times

(1) Military exceptional qualities of people of North east Region

(2) Vibrant cultural identity — even recognised by UNESCO in terms of Martial arts & other traditional Art Forms.

Thus, Ahom kingdom created a huge impact on North east region of India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. 1940 के दशक तक पूंजीपति वर्ग भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस को समर्थन देने के विषय में सामान्यतः दुविधा में रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, संपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान भारतीय पूंजीपतियों की अलग-अलग स्थितियों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The capitalist class generally remained ambivalent in their support to the Indian National Congress until 1940s. In this context, analyse the varying positions of the Indian capitalists throughout the national movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian Capitalist class played a significant role during 1940s & after independence in terms of Development of country.

However Generally until 1940s their support to Indian National Congress remained Ambivalent.

Reasons for Ambivalent support

(1) over Narrow vested interests rather than National interest

eg concern over profits from British & Adequate support from them

(2) Issue of Labour — Resurgence of working class Movement in 1920s & afterwards

eg Demand of high wages, adequate working conditions

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Role of congress socialist party in favour of Labour class & supporting their grievances

(4) strikes conducted by trade unions having support of Indian National congress

eg All India Trade union congress

Due to the Above reasons, Capitalist class until 1940's didn't provide full support to National cause

eg Ahmedabad Mill strike of 1918, Railway strikes

However certain sections later on held different position —

(1) Call of swadesh Movement — boost to Indian traditional industries

(2) Nationalist consciousness — through the works like "Drain of wealth".

(3) Capitalists from the group TATAS, BIRLAS contributed significantly to the cause by providing adequate support to Indian freedom struggle.

(4) Reconciliation of interests of Labour class and capitalist class during 1940s

(5) proposal of various plans by capitalist class for Development

eg Bombay plan (1945)

Thus, support of capitalist class was of utmost importance to make freedom struggle a true National Freedom Movement

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारत में प्रेस के उद्भव का परिचय दीजिए। साथ ही, अंग्रेजों की दमनकारी नीतियों के बावजूद भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के विभिन्न चरणों के दौरान इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Trace the evolution of the press in India. Also, discuss the instrumental impact it had during various stages of the Indian freedom struggle despite the repressive policies of the British. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Press played a significant Role in Indian freedom struggle in terms of arising National consciousness across various sections of society.

Evolution of Press in India

(1) Starting of "The Bengal Gazette" by James Augustus Hickey — started 1st Newspaper in India.

(2) Journals, pamphets, Newspapers, Magazines by Indian Intelligentsia —

eg By Tilak, Raja Rammohan Roy

(3) Role of Foreigners —

eg Annie Besant Newspapers — "Commonweal"

However Britishers tried to control the Indian press through its various repressive policies like

- Vernacular press Act
- Regulation of Indian press — in terms of submitting a copy to British Administration
- Liberal use of seditious charges eg on Tilak on supporting Revolutionary Acts
- Ban on publishing of Newspaper in vernacular Medium

Despite the Above restrictions, press played a significant role & had an instrumental impact on various stages of Indian freedom struggle —

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) Awakening the Nationalist consciousness among people

(2) spread of National ideology & ideas of leaders through every Nook & corner of the country

(3) revealed the true Nature of British in India — exploitative in every sense

(4) Responsible for success of huge Mass Movement — by unified stream of Action

(5) even used by Revolutionaries in terms of secret Radio by Usha Mehta during Civil Disobedience Movement.

Thus, Press even today plays a huge role & rightly called as "4th pillar of Democracy".

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. विभिन्न प्रकार के मरूस्थलों के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनमें पाई जाने वाली प्रमुख भू-आकृतियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the factors behind the formation of different types of deserts, give a brief account of the major landforms found in them. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Desert is a Biome generally characterised by less Rainfall (< 50cm), dry conditions, Lack of Adequate Moisture etc

There are various types of Deserts — Hot Deserts & cold Deserts

fig : Major Deserts of world

Factors Behind the Formation of Desert

(1) Dry conditions – Lack of Adequate Rainfall → major reason for formation of Hot Deserts

eg Thar Desert (India)

eg Sahara Desert (Africa)

(2) Role of Ocean currents – cold currents → Dessicating effect on Deserts

(3) Rain shadow region of Major Mountain Ranges – Due to Rain winds being blocked by Mountain peaks

eg Desert in North America, South America (Driest Desert of world)

(4) cold Deserts → Due to extremely cold conditions & Lack of Moisture

eg Ladakh (India)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In Deserts, due to various Exogenic & endogenic forces, landforms are formed, significant & Dominant role being played by winds

1. Sand Dunes → Due to erosional & Depositional activity of winds
2. Barchans → one of the landforms found in Desert
3. Long longitudinal collection of sand

Thus, Above significant landforms are formed in Deserts across the world.

With climate change, even Normal areas are getting converted into Deserts & adequate ~~set~~ steps are being taken by UNCCD.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. पर्वत नाजुक पारिस्थितिक तंत्र हैं जो जलवायु परिवर्तन और अन्य मानवजनित व्यवधानों के प्रतिकूल प्रभाव के प्रति संवेदनशील होते हैं। उदाहरण सहित समझाइए। साथ ही, उनके संधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए शुरू की गई पहलों को भी रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Mountains are fragile ecosystems vulnerable to the adverse impact of climate change and other anthropogenic interventions. Illustrate with examples. Also, highlight the initiatives taken for their sustainable management. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mountains are an important ecosystem, having various significant role in maintaining & Regulating Regional climate, Blocking of winds, Jetstreams etc.

However they are fragile in Nature & are vulnerable to Adverse impact of climate change

(1) Frequent Landslides in Mountain region

eg Recent Landslide in Ratnagiri in Maharastra

(2) Cloud Bursts in the Regions of Mountain

eg Recent events in Uttarakhand

(3) Climate change impact in terms of Global warming & resultant melting of Glaciers

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Impact of Anthropogenic intervention

(1) Unsustainable tourist practices - leading to overburden on Mountain regions

(2) Increase in population pressure - eg Residential areas, hotels, Recreation activities

(3) Altering the Local ecology of Mountains - eg Impact of pollution due to more frequent human interactions

(4) Infrastructure Activities → construction of Roads, for Airports, Helipads, disturbing the underlying Rock formation

(5) Impact of Deforestation

Thus, various impact of climate change & Anthropogenic intervention affect our economic growth & Developmental projects

eg River linking project — linking perennial Himalayan rivers to peninsular rivers

— Also leads to Disasters

eg Landslides

(Acc to Geological survey of India → 12% area prone to Landslides)

— eg Earthquakes, flash floods, cloud bursts

— Uttrakhand Disaster (2013)

For sustainable Management, Government of India has taken various initiatives —

1. Sustainable tourism
2. Latest sustainable Development of Himalyan ecosystem initiative

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. भारत में रेत संसाधनों के असंधारणीय प्रबंधन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। इसके प्रभाव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपचारात्मक उपायों का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the reasons behind unsustainable management of sand resources in India. Highlighting its impact, enumerate the remedial measures taken in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand Resources contribute significantly in various economic Activities of a country & especially Mining sector (~ 2% contribution in Indian GDP)

However, they are being exploited unsustainably for various Activities.

Reasons for unsustainable Management of sand Resources

(1) Increasing contribution of mining sector → Role in various industries → For profits & vested interests

(2) unsustainable & illegal sand Mining especially in areas of Haryana Alluvial soil regions

(3) Its association with various illegal construction

(4) Bureaucratic – political – sand Dealers Nexus – exploiting loopholes

(5) Nature of informal Activity & Lack of Regulation

Impact of unsustainable Mining

(1) Impact on Natural ecosystem

eg sand mining from riverbeds impacting biodiversity

eg Fishes & Aquatic animals.

(2) Overexploitation leading to Groundwater contamination in nearby areas

eg Fluoride found in Groundwater

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Disturbing the Natural flow of Rivers

(4) Loss of tax Revenue to government exchequer

(5) Its linkage with other criminal activities - illegal source of money

Remedial Measures taken

(1) Stricter Regulation by District ~~Regulati~~ Administration

eg work of Durga shakti Nagpal (IAS)

(2) proper licensing & Document work before start of mining Activity

(3) changes in Environment Impact Assessment

(4) contribution to District mineral foundation fund

(5) enhanced vigilance & community participation

Thus, Given its huge impacts, More steps Need to be taken

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. प्रमुख लिथियम उत्पादक देशों का विवरण देते हुए, लिथियम उत्पादन के भू-राजनीतिक पहलुओं और इसके पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Giving an account of the major lithium-producing countries, discuss the geo-political aspects of lithium production and its environmental implications. (Answer in 250 words) 15

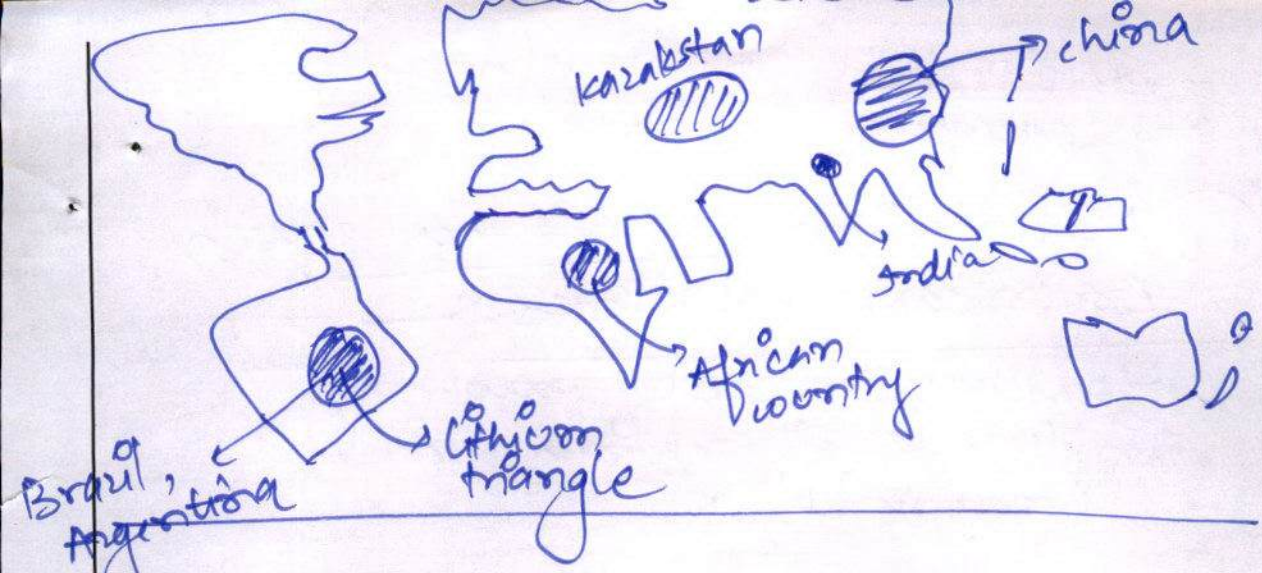
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

In the era of 4th Industrial Revolution, lithium and other rare earth critical minerals holds significance for contribution in GDP of a country.

Lithium is used in various industries like electronic manufacturing, semiconductor industry, electric vehicles etc.

Recently, lithium is found in ~~Jam~~ India → which holds future prospects in Development of the country

Various Major lithium producing countries are



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Geo-political Aspects of lithium production

(1) Role of china —
China has huge reserves of critical rare earth minerals → Hegemony in these minerals.

(2) Role of USA in making supply chain Resilient —
eg Alternative Mineral security partnership proposed by USA

(3) Taiwan → Dominant producer of semiconductors
— issues with china

(4) Diversification of supply chains — reducing the

dependence from china due to its aggressive Actions

(5) Major Role played by south American countries

However recent growing influence of china in the region.

Environmental implications of lithium production (Geopolitical Aspect)

(1) Much more focus on exploration activities → impact on Biodiversity

(2) Recently found in India → However fragile ecosystem of Himalaya (tectonically Active Region → might lead to landslides)

(3) unsustainable production given its economic importance

Though, lithium production is a key Aspect of India's clean energy initiatives & Industrial Revolution 4.0, sustainability Aspects Need to be taken care of.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

18. युवा वैश्विक पहचान के साथ स्वयं को समाहित करने तथा अपने देशों के बाहर की घटनाओं और अनुभवों से जुड़ने में सक्षम हैं। इस संदर्भ में, युवा पहचान के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The youth are capable of identifying themselves with a global identity and connecting with events and experiences outside their countries. In this context, discuss the impact of globalization on the various aspects of youth identity. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India with the Most populous country in the world has the largest youngest population.

Globalisation refers to the interconnectedness & free movement of Labour, capital etc world is becoming Global village

Globalisation impacts every section of society and is considered a Double edge sword

Positive impact of Globalisation on Youth Identity

(1) More Avenues of Development eg through foreign courses

(2) More integration with Global identity

eg similar dress, culture, Food

(3) Dominance of English education → prospects in more frequent communication aspects

(4) empowerment of Girl child — spread of awareness & more opportunities for education through internet & Job avenues

eg work from Home culture

(5) strengthened voice of Global youth — in issues of climate change, Black Rights Movement, civil Rights movement in various countries

However it also has some Negative impact

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

(1) Role of local identity getting diminished

eg vernacular Languages

(2) Rise in individualism leading to lack of sympathy, compassion for others.

(3) Lack of communicative sphere

(4) virtual world & Digitisation — impact of cyber threats, bullying

(5) enhanced vulnerability of Youth getting entrenched in various crimes

eg Disinformation campaigns, Radicalisation

Thus, though Globalisation has positive impact in terms of connectedness, proper education, skill development, awareness campaigns should be provided to realise the potential of youth

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. जैसे-जैसे भारत में प्रजनन दर में गिरावट आ रही है, भविष्य की जनसांख्यिकीय चिंताएं वृद्धजनों की बढ़ती आबादी और एक कमजोर सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के आस-पास केंद्रित होती जा रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As fertility rates decline in India, future demographic concerns center around an ageing population and a weak social security system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently Acc to National Family Health survey Reports, India's Average Total fertility Rate came to around 2.0.

positive implication

(1) less population → More better Development Aspect
eg education

(2) stabilised aspect of society & ultimate contribution in economy
eg ~~Exam~~ Developed countries like US, UK, sweden etc.

However, it has Future Demographic concerns

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) Ageing population —
High Dependence ratio on working Age population
impact on savings

(2) Rise in Government Burden on social security schemes → ↑↑ Revenue expenditure
— impact on capital expenditure

(3) Long term impact on prospects of Demographic Dividend

(4) Productivity decline — in old Age

(5) Old Age people more vulnerable to health situations → leading to Rise in out of pocket expenditure

(6) Global examples —
population stabilisation in Japan,
China reversing 2 child

policy & giving incentives to people for giving more birth

(9) Impact on economy — Growth Aspects

Though Reduction in Fertility Rate is desirable but Adequate steps need to be taken for maintaining it at adequate level for reaping Demographic Dividend.

Also subsequent steps for old Age people Need to be taken

eg) social security
shelter homes
utilising Longevity Dividend to make them productive sections of society.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. 2030 तक भारत की आबादी के एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्से के शहरी क्षेत्रों में निवास करने की उम्मीद है, ऐसे में शहरी गरीबों के कल्याण को लोक नीति के केंद्र में लाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With a significant proportion of India's population expected to live in urban areas by 2030, the welfare of the urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is witnessing rapid urbanisation and as per NITI Aayog report, 60% people will live in urban areas by 2050.

Issues faced by urban poor

(1) High cost of living — impact social Development indicators
eg Health, Basic Food, education

(2) slum development — Lack of hygiene & proper sanitation → more vulnerable to diseases

(3) Lack of opportunities → More vulnerable to crimes → High crime rate in urban Areas

(4) Impact of inflation → More on poor

(5) unsustainable & unplanned urbanisation

(6) Leading to feminisation of Agriculture — Negative impact of Migration

(7) Disasters like urban floods, flash floods, unsustainable management of cities.

Thus, the welfare of urban poor needs to take centre-stage in public policy —

(1) Inclusive public policy

(2) Balanced Regional Development

(3) Basic human rights of education, health, healthy & safe environment

(4) creation of more job opportunities for

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

productive employment

(5) Labour intensive industries to absorb unskilled & semi-skilled Labour

(6) proper of implementation of schemes like "Housing for all"

Thus to make India $ 5 trillion economy, every section of society need to be productively employed & focus should be on sustainable Development

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
*Time Allowed: **Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
*Maximum Marks: **250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1029533

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Rupal Rana

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English
English

तारीख
Date
26 Aug 2023

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre
Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

VISION IAS

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

VISION IAS

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2423)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three** Hours

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISIONIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. उपयुक्त उदाहरणों की सहायता से, चर्चा कीजिए कि पर्यावरणीय दबाव समूह भारत में पर्यावरण नीतियों के संबंध में सार्वजनिक भागीदारी और अनुक्रियाशीलता को कैसे बढ़ाते हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With suitable examples, discuss how environmental pressure groups enhance public participation and responsiveness with regard to environmental policies in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pressure Groups are "voluntary association" of people coming together for a common Goal and having a common vision

Environmental Pressure Groups have played a significant Role for promoting sustainable way of life & thereby protecting Biodiversity.

Enhance ~~Pres~~ public participation and Responsiveness

(1) ensuring Accountability of Govt
— More vigilant citizens towards policies of Govt
eg Recent Aarey Forest protest in Mumbai

(2) Make people stakeholder by generating awareness

eg chipko movement

(3) Social Audit of Government schemes & projects related to environment

eg protest over Recent Great Nicobar project

(4) constructive criticism → keeping in mind people's interest

eg protest by environment pressure groups led to the establishment of kasturirangan committee & Madhav Gadgil committee

(5) instrumental in widening the scope of Art 21 → Right to pollution free environment

However, pressure groups suffer from certain challenges & has limitations —

(1) unnecessary delay in Govt policy implementation

eg Kudankulam Nuclear power plant protests

(2) vested interests → involvement of foreign states

However, Environmental pressure Groups ensure that we trend the path of sustainable Development.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. हाल ही में, उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा सेक्स वर्क को एक 'पेशे' के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाना, भारत में सेक्स वर्कर्स के लिए बुनियादी अधिकार और समानता सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में पहला कदम है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent acknowledgment of sex work as a 'profession' by the Supreme Court is merely the first step in ensuring basic rights and equality for sex workers in India. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Art 19(1)(g) of Indian constitution envisages freedom of profession to every citizen of India. However under 19(2), certain reasonable restrictions also apply.

SC recently recognised "sex work" as a profession. However it is just the 1st step in ensuring basic rights & equality for sex workers.

Challenges faced by sex workers

(1) social ostracisation → society doesn't treat them with dignity

(2) Discrimination → Lack of cooperation, communication by the society with them.

(3) Lack of Basic facilities — Mostly illetrate & issues

in availing basic health facilities.

(4) Restrictions on their movement.

(5) Lack of Alternative livelihood opportunities for proper & respectful Rehabilitation & Resettlement

(6) Mostly suffer from Lack of Access to Basic necessities of life

Following steps should be taken for ensuring Basic Rights

(1) Awareness & sensitisation policy in society

(2) Facilitation of proper Govt schemes Benefits —

eg e-governance initiatives for last mile service delivery

(3) proper Rehabilitation policy → by giving them Jobs & livelihood opportunities

(4) Administration & police officials should be sensitised

Thus, As to [Universal Declaration of Human Rights], every human being deserves certain Basic Rights.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. भारत में निःशुल्क कानूनी सहायता प्रदान करने और कानूनी जागरूकता फैलाने में जिला विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरणों (DLSAs) द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role played by District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) in providing free legal aid and disseminating legal awareness in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Supreme court in the widest interpretation of Art 21 included Right to free & Fair trial. Also Art 39(b) of DPSP mandates free legal aid to marginalised sections of society.

National Legal services Act created District Legal services Authorities to fulfill the vision.

Role in providing free Legal Aid & Awareness

1. Last Mile Reach → facilitates easy Accessability to Legal services
2. Not Bound by strict Rules & code of procedure → flexibility is envisaged
3. Regular meetings, campaigns with the help of Media to create awareness

(4) Association of experts, civil society organisations, NGOs while providing legal aid in expanding its reach.

(5) Sometimes, concept of Mobile courts also envisaged in villages at Grassroot level

(6) simplification in giving aid in local vernacular language with involvement of Disputing parties

(7) If in case of Appeal, all the paper work & procedures are taken care of

However, they suffer from certain challenges

(1) Lack of infrastructure → No Building / office, Funding issue

(2) Lack of Adequate staff & irregularity in functioning

Despite the Above challenges, DLSAs serve as an institution of Great public service Delivery

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. "कुछ लोगों के हाथों में शक्ति के संकेंद्रण के कारण, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली अपनी ही सफलता का शिकार हो गई है, जिससे इसकी वैधता पर सवाल उठने लगे हैं।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The collegium system has become a victim of its own success, with the concentration of power in the hands of a few, leading to questions about its legitimacy." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Collegium system of appointment in its present form was envisaged in 3rd Judges case wherein Chief Justice of India along with 4 seniormost Judges are responsible for appointment to Higher Judiciary

Success of collegium system

1. Building legitimacy of Judiciary — people trust as Guarantor & protector of constitution
2. Removed Executive interference → Only Judges will appoint the Judge
3. Appointment on the Basis of Merit rather than political patronage
4. enhancing efficiency of process
5. Reduction in instances of

punishment transfer & postings

(6) separation of power → Judiciary in hands of Judges (Art 50)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

However, collegium system has become victim of its own success

(1) enhanced secrecy in Appointment process → No Accountability of Judges

(2) issue of favourtism & Nepotism recently accusations by Judiciary itself

(3) No effective checks & Balances

(4) Judges close to CJI getting posted, getting important cases

(5) Recent tussle between executive & Judiciary over appointment process

(6) Judiciary's role as super-legislature being criticised.

Thus, proper Accountability & Transparency Needs to be ensured in Judiciary as well.

5. "सिविल सेवा सुधारों को वर्तमान दौर की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भर्ती और मानकीकृत प्रशिक्षण से आगे बढ़ाया जाना अनिवार्य है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Civil services reforms must go beyond recruitment and standardised training to cope with the present day challenges." Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Civil services as called by Sardar Patel "steel frame" of the country is responsible for growth & development of Nation.

Recently, as proposed by 2nd ARC, certain Reforms were laid in terms of Recruitment & better training.

For ex — Lateral entry, widened scope & standardised training Module.

However, Further Reforms Needed for present Day challenges

(1) complex Governance process → specialisation; expert decision making rather than Generalised Bureaucracy

eg in emerging technologies — cyber, defence, space

(2) to reform "chalta-hai", "Mai-Baap culture" — Responsive civil servants Needed.

(3) Role Based rather than only Rule Based [Weberian Bureaucracy as highlighted by Prime Minister]

(4) Need to incorporate foundational values of civil services [eg integrity, compassionate Bureaucracy]

(5) Last mile delivery of services through e-governance reforms

steps taken by Government

(1) perform or perish

(2) 360° Reform Manual

(3) Latest Amendment in civil service Rules, 1964

(4) AARAMB initiative.

Thus, Bureaucracy needs to be reformed for present day challenges

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. सामाजिक प्रभाव बॉण्ड्स जैसे परिणाम-आधारित वित्त मॉडल में वास्तविक रूप से परिवर्तन लाने और बड़े पैमाने पर सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव उत्पन्न करने की क्षमता विद्यमान है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Outcome-based finance models such as social impact bonds have the potential to truly catalyse change and deliver socio-economic impact at scale. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

DPSP of Indian constitution (Art 36-51) envisages for socio-economic development of the country.

for various schemes & programme govt allocates budget ministry wise which is lapsable at the end of the year

→ issue of just allocating & transferring the funds through centrally sponsored schemes

Need of outcome-based finance Model

(1) for effective delivery of services rather than just on paper.

(2) for giving incentives for proper implementation

eg Recent incorporation of 15th finance commission

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Reducing Bureaucratic Red tapism & Nexus - corruption b/w politicians & Bureaucrats

(4) involvement of civil society organisations, NGOs, SHGs, Micro-finance institution

(5) effective & Targeted approach to development rather than Broad & siloed approach

(6) incorporation of private sector

eg CSR, social impact bonds

(7) proper channelisation of Resources of Government

— can save 1-2% of GDP as per latest study → help in increasing capital expenditure

Thus for Holistic Development & last mile delivery, steps like social impact Bonds is in right direction.

7. प्रत्येक वर्ष ग्रेजुएट होने वाली और कार्यक्षेत्र में प्रवेश करने वाली महिलाओं की संख्या के मध्य का व्यापक अंतराल एक गंभीर समस्या है जिसे हल किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The wide gap between the number of females graduating every year and those entering the workspace is an issue of paramount importance that needs to be addressed. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Acc to world Bank, participation of females & increasing Labour force participation rate can increase the GDP by 4-5%

Though there is increase in No. of females graduating every year (increase in Enrollment Ratio in STEM), However percent is still low in entering workforce.

Reasons for wide Gap

① Lack of congenial & conducive environment at workplace
eg Highlighted by SC in visakha guidelines

② Glass ceiling — Lack of opportunities provided to women in rising in hierarchy at work

(3) patriarchal mindset → Girls being married after Graduation

(4) Lack of infrastructure → in terms of connectivity to workplace

(5) Lack of Balanced Regional Development —

No Jobs available at their native place

(6) Migration → Difficult choice for women

eg Acc to NGO Report, Women migrate only as married person.

Following steps can be taken to address this issue

(1) work from home → Better use of technology

(2) Attracting investments → Balanced Regional growth

(3) proper workplace environment Rules - Regulations in place

Thus, it is important to increase women in workspace to reach $5 trillion economy Goal.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. भारत में सामाजिक-आर्थिक नियोजन के लिए एक अद्यतित और कार्यात्मक नागरिक पंजीकरण प्रणाली (CRS) अनिवार्य है। देश में CRS प्रणाली में सुधार हेतु केंद्र सरकार के हालिया कदम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

An up to date and functional Civil Registration System (CRS) is essential to the socio-economic planning in India. Discuss in the light of the recent move of the Central government in revamping the CRS system in the country. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently central Government decided to revamp civil Registration system [CRS] for better socio-economic planning

Benefits & significance

(1) Data driven policy making —
Real time monitoring & updation of Data

(2) seamless integration of information on various platforms

(3) consumer & citizen centric governance —
easy availability of services

(4) proper transparency & Accountability in government functioning

(5) Better targeted delivery of various government schemes
— reducing leakages & reducing inclusion & exclusion errors

(6) Data as New oil — can be used in other sectors by other organisations for proper delivery of services.

However, Adequate steps need to be taken for Data privacy, Legislative backup, for building public Trust & ultimately Good Governance

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. यदि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) को वर्तमान आर्थिक वास्तविकताओं के साथ समायोजित होना है तो इसमें सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र कौन-से होंगे? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key areas of reform if the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has to align with the current economic realities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Present Emerging Global world Order is multipolar with greater role of emerging economies like BRICS contributing significantly to world GDP

Current Economic Realities

1. Emerging & Developing economies of Global south like India fastest growing in the world (8-9% Growth Rate)
2. China as another economic pole → huge interdependence of other countries
3. strengthened voice for representation by Global south in power Architecture
4. stagnant Developed economies
5. Roar of south-east Asian economies (ASEAN)

Key Areas of Reform in IMF

1. Increase in quota & voting rights of Developing countries

2. IMF president from Developed country → Rule needs to be changed
   - Democratisation

3. inclusion of members from Global south in IMF committees

4. Terms & conditions of IMF — conditionality clause needs to be relaxed while giving Aid

5. Aid on more relaxation terms to deal with economic crisis.

6. Equal value of vote — One vote, one value

7. consensus based Decision making

Thus, IMF being a Brettonwoods institution formed in 1945 in the era reflecting interests of Developed countries. Now Needs to be changed in context of current economic realities

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. हाल के वर्षों में, पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंध भू-राजनीति के दायरे से आगे निकलकर भू-अर्थशास्त्र के आयाम तक पहुंच गए हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

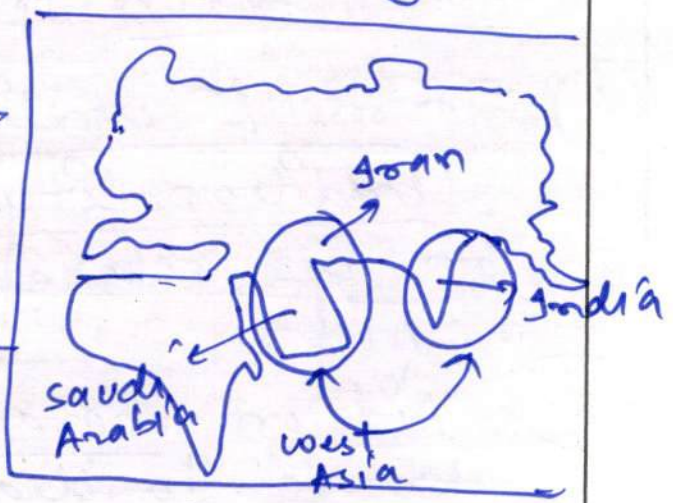
In recent years, India's relationship with West Asia has evolved from the confines of geopolitics to expanse of geoeconomics. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

India has successfully Navigated the choppy waters of west Asian politics & has strengthened its relations with west Asian powers [known as Graveyard of empires]

Evolution in India's Relationship



(1) Balancing Geopolitics — Dehyphenation of its policy of engagement with various countries of west Asia

eg Iran & Saudi Arabia

(2) policy of Non-Alignment — in west Asian Matters

Expanse of Geoeconomics

(1) securing its National interest — energy security in terms of oil accessibility

(2) engagement in various sectors
[eg] cyber security, critical emerging technologies
[eg] UPI infrastructure in UAE

(3) increase in investments — particularly from UAE in electronics, infrastructure

(4) maintaining relationship with Iran
for security, its connectivity projects like chahbar port
— Iran critical to India's "connect central Asia policy"

Thus with the Global & Regional dynamics changes in west Asia like I2U2, IPEF, improvement in relations between Arab states & Israel, India Needs to be an Active player to secure its interests.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. हितधारकों को नवाचार और प्रभावशीलता में वृद्धि हेतु प्रेरित करने के लिए स्वस्थ प्रतिस्पर्धात्मकता को बढ़ावा देने में भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) is significant in furthering healthy competitiveness aimed at inspiring stakeholders to innovate and augment effectiveness. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

Competition commission of India (CCI) is a statutory body formed in 2002 through CCI Act, 2002.

Role of competition commission

(1) watchdog of healthy competition → Fair engagement

(2) securing consumers interest by providing proper grievance redressal Mechanism

(3) Maintaining level playing field → for small Nascent players → to do business

eg highest no. of startups in India

(4) vigilant over merger & acquition deal of companies to protect the interest of smaller & merged party

(5) contribution in terms of increasing innovation, effectiveness & entrepreneurial spirit.

However it suffers from certain CHALLENGES —

(1) Lack of independence in terms of its functioning
— issues in appointment process
— Delay in Recruitment

(2) Lack of Adequate staff — for proper fulfillment of its responsibility in era of complex governance process.

(3) Frequent Government ~~functions~~ interference

(4) Lack of powers of civil court for proper Grievance

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

redressal mechanism.

(5) Lack of Adequate funds to ensure its proper functioning & Disposal of cases

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) Mostly Bureaucrats are appointed :→
Lack of expert advise &
Lack of wider consultation

(7) Recent issues of Nexus with big players of corporate sector

(8) Frequent appeals to Tribunals & further to higher Judiciary
→ Increasing workload of Judiciary.

Given the crucial role of competition commission of India in unleashing the innovative spirit, the commission should be strengthened & Adequate powers need to be devolved.

12. "पेड न्यूज का खतरा अक्सर चुनावों के दौरान अपना भयावह रूप दिखाता है।" भारत में पेड न्यूज को एक चुनावी अपराध बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The menace of paid news often rears its ugly head during elections." Discuss the need for making paid news an electoral offence in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Art 324 of Indian constitution provides for Election commission of India to ensure free and fair elections in the country.

several challenges to free & fair elections

- Lack of Transparency in Funding (eg Electoral Bonds issues)
- criminalisation of politics (43% MPs have criminals association: ADR Report)
- Misuse of powers by Ruling party
- selective Application of Model code of conduct
- paid News
- use of identity politics (eg caste Religion)

PAID NEWS is one of the challenges to ensure free & fair elections.

Paid News refers to the use of money in ensuring favourable results in favour of a particular political party or candidate

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Issue with Paid News : Need to Make it Electoral offence

1. Used to target political opponents
   - Not a level playing field in elections
2. Disinformation campaigns — to influence public opinion
3. Issue of infodemics — Motivated attempt for vested interests
4. Might lead to Riots & violent clashes b/w supporters of different political parties
5. Make Mockery of Democratic process

(6) used to influence public for giving vote to a particular candidate

(7) Questions the credibility of our election process

eg Global case study of involvement of Russians in American presidential elections.

Thus, paid News should be made an election offence under RPA, 1951 & Adequate punishments provision need to be incorporated [Also highlighlight with SC]

Other steps Needed

(1) Making Model code of conduct a statutory Law — Giving legal Backing

(2) power to ECI to Deregister political parties [Dinesh Goswami committee]

Thus, constitutional Morality [B.R. Ambedkar] needs to be adhered to.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. भारत में धार्मिक प्रथाओं के संदर्भ में, न्यायालयों द्वारा उद्धृत 'अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत' पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the 'Doctrine of Essentiality' referred to by the courts in the context of religious practices in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

SC through its various Judgements ensured a Balance between community Rights (Art 25-28) & individual Rights in society.

In this context, supreme court invented "Doctrine of Essentiality".

Doctrine of Essentiality is used to determine the "essential Religious practices" of a Religion. These practices are considered as Fundamental to the Religion.

Judgements of supreme court in which this Doctrine of essentiality was invoked

(1) Latest Hijab issue of karnataka –

Whether wearing a scarf by Muslim women is essential religious practice

– Matter is under subjudice.

(2) Sabrimala case –

women were banned in entering temple of Age group of 15–58

– However SC upheld the right of women in entering the temple.

(3) Santhara practice in Jainism –

SC held that gradual dying by Not having Food is considered as suicide & Not an essential religious practice

(4) Similarly human rights & animal rights were upheld by SC in various cases.

eg Jallikattu

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Though it upheld Basic Fundamental Rights of women & human Dignity, However it is criticised on various Grounds

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CRITICISM OF DOCTRINE OF ESSENTIAL RELIGIOUS PRACTICE

1. Lack of expertise of Judge in Religious matters
2. violates the freedom to practice Religion & Regulate its affairs (Art 25)
3. challenge to secular Fabric conception of our constitution
4. excessive interference in Religious affairs

Though, the Doctrine is innovative & significant for protecting the Rights, However as suggested by experts, Judiciary must exercise Judicial Restraint

14. प्रधान मंत्री की आर्थिक सलाहकार परिषद (EAC-PM) की हाल ही में जारी रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, भारत में सरकार के आकार को सीमित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

As per the recently released report of the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), there is an urgent need to limit the size of the government in India. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

President of India creates various departments & Ministries as per Aid & Advise of council of Ministers headed by Prime Minister under Government of India Business Rules, 1961

Nature of Governance process in present era —

Due to complex governance following is the Need to have Adequate size of Government

(1) India as a welfare state — varied and diverse functions

(2) specialisation in Governance (eg) Latest division of New & critical Emerging technologies (NEST)

(3) Need to cater specific sector & various vulnerable sections of society

eg Min of social Justice and empowerment

eg Ministry of civil Aviation

(4) Helpful in Division of Labour & streamlining of the entire work

(5) enhanced effeciency & effectiveness for designing targeted schemes

eg PLI for manufacturing sector.

However, Recently, Report of Economic Advisory council to PM highlighted Need to limit the size of Government

Challenges in large size of Government

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) Delay in Decision making & unnecessary complex process

(2) Not efficient utilisation of Government resources

(3) Rather than integrated approach → silo approach

eg KELKAR COMMITTEE highlighted the Need to merge power & Renewable energy ~~sec~~ ministry for Holistic Development

(4) confusion & conflict of Roles & responsibilities

eg Recent conflict on Drone rules of Ministry of Home Affairs & civil Aviation

As highlighted by 2nd ARC, there is a Need for Rationalisation of the size of Government

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. इंस्टीट्यूशंस ऑफ एमिनेंस (IoE) योजना की कल्पना भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के 'विश्व स्तरीय' केंद्र विकसित करने के लिए की गई थी, लेकिन छह साल बाद भी, यह अभी तक गेम चेंजर नहीं बन पाई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Institutions of Eminence (IoE) scheme was conceived to develop 'world-class' centres of higher education in India but six years later, it is yet to become the game changer it was intended to be. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Higher Education holds significant Relevance for promoting innovation, Research & Development, technologies, specialisation in the country.

With Above benefits in mind Government brought Institutions of eminence (IOE) scheme for development of Higher Education

Benefits of IOE scheme

(1) Infrastructure support — Creation of world class centres of higher education.

→ building complexes around institutions

(2) Grant of Autonomy to Higher education institutions in terms of curriculum designing, appointment of staff, regulation of various administrative initiatives

(3) proper funding support — streamlining of funding procedures & faster release of funds

(4) linkage with foreign institutions — for hassle free attraction of foreign talent & student exchange programmes

(5) proposal for creation of Higher education sector specific Authority

(6) permission to open campus in foreign countries

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

However, it is filled with various limitations & yet to become the Game changer —

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. Lack of Adequate expertise in terms of Teacher availability
   — substandardised Nature of Faculty, huge vacancies
2. still Regulatory challenges persists —
   frequent Government interference, complex procedures of submission of Reports & Approval challenges
3. Funding still Not Adequate
4. Less interest shown by Foreign students in getting admission
5. Lack of Academia — Industry linkage for seamless integration
6. Lack of R&D Infrastructure (0.5% of GDP expenditure)

Thus, following challenges need to be Addressed.

16. डिजिटल पब्लिक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर (DPI) नवोन्मेषी और सुविधाजनक सार्वजनिक सेवाओं की अनुमति देता है, समावेशन या पहुंच संबंधी बाधाओं को दूर करने में मदद करता है तथा रियल-टाइम डेटा की मदद से पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही बढ़ाता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) allows for innovative and convenient public services, help overcome inclusion or accessibility barriers, and increase transparency and accountability with real-time data. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Digital Public infrastructure refers to the underlying foundational Digital platforms, Mechanism, processes which facilitates digitisation & Development of various Digital Applications

eg UPI, BHIM, SWAYAM (in education sector) etc.

Benefits of Digital public Infra-structure

(1) Financial inclusion —

eg JAM trinity, Aadhar linkage,

— use of UPI enhancing Digital transactions → seamless & Faster process

(2) Last mile service delivery —

eg During covid, online education through various portals like SWAYAM

eg DigiLocker

(3) help overcome inclusion or accessibility Barriers

— wider reach, liberal usage, easy to operate

→ leading to overall inclusion

(4) Health services — Telemedicine

eg cowin portal

— especially beneficial to old Age people & people in remote areas

(5) increase transparency & Accountability —

availability of Data, Real time tracking system

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

However, there are certain CHALLENGES

(1) Digital Divide — b/w urban & Rural areas
— also Gender Digital Divide
As to a survey, barely 45% women use these Digital apps

(2) Lack of infrastructure — connectivity issues, Mobile Access, internet access etc

(3) Concerns over Data privacy — misuse of Data
eg Recent issue of Facebook & Analytica over data selling

(4) Digital illiteracy → especially in Rural areas

Despite above challenges, DPI offers huge prospects for making India truly inclusive Nation → "sabka saath, sabka vikas, sabka Vishvaas"

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. कानून के अलावा, भारत में 'सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार' की पूर्ण प्राप्ति हेतु सामाजिक, वित्तीय और बुनियादी ढांचे की कमियों को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Besides legislation, the full realisation of the 'right to health for all' in India demands plugging of social, financial, and infrastructural gaps. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SC expanded the scope of Art 21 to include Fundamental "Right of Health for all".
Also Govt scheme of universal Health coverage focus on this Aspect.

Right to health for All is necessary to ensure following Benefits —

1. Basic Necessity of life — Human right
2. increasing the productive capacity of population
3. healthy population will be an Asset rather than liability
4. important for ensuring & Reaping Demographic Dividend

However, Ensuring it is filled with certain challenges —

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) Social Gaps —

i) Lack of Access to Health to vulnerable sections of society

eg Women (due to gender discrimination), Manual scavengers, sex workers, old Age, SC/ST population,

ii) Taboos in accessing healthcare especially Mental Health

iii) Lack of Awareness in accessing the health facility

(2) Financial & Infrastructural Gaps

i) Affordability issue —
High out of pocket expenditure, costly services especially from private Hospitals

ii) Lack of Adequate infrastructure

eg) Primary health centres (PHCs), Doctor to population Ratio, adequate availability of Medicines

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

iii) Lack of ICT integration in provision of services
eg) Low use of facility of Telemedicine

iv) Lack of Adequate investment (hardly 2% of GDP)
Recommended → > 6% of GDP

Following steps can be taken
1. opening of more & more hospitals especially primary health care
2. proper implementation of Ayushman Bharat scheme
3. Rationalisation of cost of health service

Right to health for all is necessary for realising the basic human Right & SDG

18. विधायी समर्थन के बावजूद 'थर्ड जेंडर' को अभी तक भारतीय समाज में मान्यता नहीं मिली है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The 'third gender' has not yet been engendered in the Indian society despite legislative nudge. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Supreme court through various Judgements granted the Basic Fundamental rights to 3rd Gender.

3rd Gender refers to those persons whose orientation don't aligned with social Norms get at the time of birth.

SC Judgements regarding 3rd Gender

(1) Navtej singh Johar case (2018) — SC recognised Transgender persons as third gender with identity & existence of their own self.

(2) Section 377 case (2018) — SC decriminalised same sex Relationship.

Government came up with Transgender Act 2021 and ~~subsequent~~ subsequent Rules & policies for realising their basic Fundamental Rights.

However, still Third Gender has not yet been engendered

1. patriarchal and Narrow vision of society — social Morality prevailing over constitutional morality

2. social ostracisation & discrimination — based on their sexual orientation

3. Lack of Adequate facilities of education & Health

4. vulnerable to various forms of violence

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(5) Lack of representation in legislature & poor participation in civic activities

(6) Lack of Job opportunities — No reservation in government Jobs & discrimination in private sector

Above factors are responsible for Lack of full integration in mainstream society.

Following steps can be taken

(1) Reservation can be granted in public educational institutions & Jobs.

(2) provision of Basic facilities
eg use of ICT for last mile delivery

(3) Models like Gramma Greh can be replicated in all states.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. अन्य कारकों के अलावा, चीन और पाकिस्तान के साथ तनावपूर्ण संबंधों ने भारत के लिए शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) से अपनी अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करना कठिन बना दिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Among other factors, strained ties with China and Pakistan make it difficult for India to fulfill its expectations from the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Shanghai cooperation organisation is a Regional organisation meant for development of Asia Region as a whole

India's engagement in SCO –

(1) in RATS structure – to counter terrorism

(2) in Non-traditional security threats – cooperation in extremist, Radicalisation → removing & Addressing these

(3) important forum to discuss regional security Architecture

(4) platform for engagement with central Asian

countries — imp for "connect central Asia" policy

(5) For establishing Regional Hegemony — especially in Global south

However various challenges persists for India for securing its interests

(1) China — pakistan strengthened Relations — use to block India's initiatives & work against India's interests

(2) Russia — china emerging partnership

(3) Influence of china in the countries of this region

eg Maximum support to BRI

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) china's chequebook Diplomacy
huge deep pockets to influence member countries

(5) Hegemonic vision & idea of Middle kingdom complex of china

Thus Due to following challenges, India needs to strengthen its efforts for securing its interests

(1) soft power Diplomacy
(2) increasing engagement with QUAD countries in Indo-pacific
(3) greater engagement with central Asia & south east Asian economies

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और भारत के बीच महत्वपूर्ण एवं उभरती प्रौद्योगिकी (iCET) पर हाल ही में संपन्न पहल, प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में इनकी साझेदारी में लंबे समय से प्रतीक्षित परिवर्तन का वादा करती है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recently concluded initiative on Critical and Emerging Technology (iCET) between the United States and India promises a long overdue transformation of their partnership in the field of technology. Examine. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

United states & India Relationship is the centre of ~~Grav~~ Gravity in 21st century. As described by PM Modi, India & US are Natural partners & "sky is the limit for Relationship".

Though engaging in various sectors like

Cooperation in emerging areas like space
eg NISAR

Geopolitica
- QUAD
- IPEF
- I2U2

Defence Diplomacy

Geoeconomic
- Trade surplus with US

Recently, they broadened their sphere of Relationship in technology sector & signed initiative on critical emerging Technology (ICET)

Need of the initiative

(1) diversification of supply chains

eg semiconductors, electronics

(2) Reducing dependence on china

(3) Technology transfer in critical areas

eg cyber space, Defence, electronics

(4) Need of 21st century technological development

eg cyber space

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Thus, ICET reflects the growing trust between the two countries which is important to deal with china challenge

- Modern warfare technologies
- Defence technology
- China + 1 Initiative
- electronics

Important for Industrial Revolution 4.0 → Reality of 21st century & for securing the core National interest of India in emerging geostrategic challenges & especially for Atmanirbhar Bharat & self-Reliant India & securing its rightful place in community of Nations

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK